


A Glimpse of Twenty Years' Administration in Chosen



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A Glimpse of Twenty Years' Administration in Chosen



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What Has Japan Done in Korea?

Nothing of any value in this world was ever accomplished other than by a long evolutionary development. Progress and retardation are the result of human efforts or of human neglect. The well recognized development of Korea is due to the untiring efforts and foresight, based upon the fundamental principle of amalgamation, on the part of wise Governors-General with the assistance of able Vice-Governors-General.

It is only twenty years since Japan was called upon to take up the reins of administration for Korea, which had a history of two thousand years, and it seems too hasty to make conclusive deductions as to the result of her administration.

It will, however, not be a waste of time to sketch a brief review of the achievements that Japan has made in this short interval.

Peace and Order.

The maintenance of peace and order is the pre-requisite of the prosperity and the happiness of the people. It may be worth quoting here a few observations of a foreign writer —Mrs. Bishop, who visited Korea at four different times between 1894 and 1897, 16 and 13 years before the unification of Japan and Korea, which will throw some light upon the existing conditions then in Korea, without prejudice to the Korean people. The writer says amongst other things: " Everything in Korea has been on a low, poor, mean level. Class privileges, class and official exactions, a total absence of justice, the insecurity of all earnings, a Government which has carried out the worst traditions on which all unreformed Oriental Governments are based, a class of official robbers steeped in intrigue, a monarch enfeebled by the seclusion of the palace and the pettiness of the Seraglio, a close alliance with one of the most corrupt of empires, the mutual jealousies of interested foreigners, an old-pervading and terrorising superstition have done their best to reduce Korea

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to that condition of resourcelessness and dreary squalor in which I formed my first impression of her.

" A great and universal curse in Korea is the habit in which thousands of able-bodied men indulge of hanging, or sorning' on relations or friends who are better off than themselves. There is no shame in the transaction, and there is no public opinion to condemn it. . . . Hundreds of men, strong in health and of average intelligence, are at this moment hanging on for everything, even their tobacco, to high officials in Seoul, eating three meals a day, gossiping and plotting misdeeds, the feeling of honourable independence being unknown. When it is desirable to get rid of them, or it is impossible to keep them

longer, offices are created or obtained for them. Hence Government employment is scarcely better than a 'ree coup' for this class of rubbish. The factions and political disturbances which have disgraced Korea for many years have not been conflicts of principle at all, but fights for the Government position which gives the holder the disposal of offices and money. The suspiciousness which prevents high officials from working together is also partly due to the desire of every Minister to get more influence with the King than his colleagues, and so secure more appointments for his relations and friends. . . .

In spite of reforms, the Korean nation still consists of of but two classes, the Robbers and the Robbed, the official class recruited from the Yan-bans, the licensed vampires of the country. . . ."

The administrative discipline of this period was corrupt to the highest degree. Graft was rampant, the sale of public offices to the highest bidder, was the usual practice and the local officials fleeced the peasants, and the governor "squeezed" his province. No distinction between the administration and judicial organs existed. In criminal cases Judicial authorities had no standard by which to render their sentence.

The people at large were afraid of the police rather than relying on protection from them. Little protection was

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afforded to life and property. The police was rather the corrupt instrument of a few influential people than an impartial agent for the preservation of law and order.

Under this state of affairs Japan was called upon to deal with such a system. The first thing Japan set her hands to do, was to ensure for the people of the Peninsula peace for society, and security of life and property. The government of Japan did its best to eliminate bandits and unruly elements, and to maintain peace and order. In the course of a few years a judicial system was established on a sound basis, gradually gaining the confidence of the masses as a result of its obvious impartiality, upon which foundation alone can the development of culture and industry be assured.

One western writer stated.

"For 25 years, ever since the Russo-Japanese war, the mud dikes of their rice paddies have not been broken down by the trampling feet of horses and armed men. There have been no invasions, no spoliations. The tranquility of their rustic existence has not been disturbed.

They have seen thousands of Chinese fleeing into their valleys and uplands to escape the horrors of civil war beyond the border. For the first time in 20 generations they enjoy absolute security against invasion."

This is not the least of the beneficial results of amalgamation.

Development of Culture and Education.

The second effort of the Government in Korea was the introduction of modern culture. The government liberally extended its efforts in laying the foundations of modern education. Prior to amalgamation, the Korean Government had introduced a new educational system, founded elementary schools and other higher schools which mostly ended in failure. With the advent of the Residency General, the educational system was revised under its direction, and particular stress was laid upon the expansion of elementary schools. Yet up till the time of amalgamation the Govern-

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ment and public schools numbered only 94 with 12,000 students; and even adding the students of private schools, the total number did not exceed 15,000.

In view of the above circumstances, important deliberations were made in order to frame a suitable educational system for Korea, the result of which was the promulgation of a new Educational Ordinance in 1911. The gist of this policy was to give to the Koreans public education based on the principles set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education and to train them to be loyal citizens, and to give a practical education to meet the mental and social conditions of the people at this period.

In the lapse of a few years, tremendous changes have taken place in Korea, and the system proving insufficient to meet with the progress of the time, a revised Educational Ordinance was promulgated in 1922 with the principle that the Koreans and Japanese are afforded equal opportunity, abolishing all educational discrimination and placing all under the same system as that existing in Japan Proper.

Only in elementary education are the institutions separate for those normally speaking Japanese and for those not usually speaking Japanese. In the school for those not usually speaking Japanese, the students are taught and special emphasis is laid on subjects such as Korean language and Korean history. Yet under certain circumstances, either class of student may be admitted to the school of the other class.

Special attention is given to higher education. There are now in Korea: the Imperial University, Colleges of Medicine, Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Forestry, Higher Common Schools, Girls' Higher Common Schools, Normal Schools and various vocational schools. A plan exists under which each township may have a school. The number of pupils in the elementary schools now reach 522,000. This is a tremendous stride made in a short space of time.

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There are, however, vast fields open for the further development of education in Korea and this should be done, keeping close contact with the development of industry.

Investigation of Old Social Institutions and Customs.

It goes without saying that the Social Institutions and customs of a country should not be abrogated without serious consideration, especially in pursuing administrative measures in general.

The Government therefore established a Bureau for investigation of old usages and social institutions. According to the old civil law of Korea, legal capacity, family relation, succession, wills, etc. were to be determined by old custom. Besides those clearly recorded in an old Korean law encyclopedia, called the Tai-jun-hai-tong (大典會通,) the accurate investigation of old customs was of great importance in preserving the legal rights of the people in general.

Investigation of Historic Remains.

In 1904, the Government of Korea entrusted Dr. Sekino of the Tokyo Imperial University with the investigation of ancient buildings, and relics. This proving successful, the Government gave the duty of investigation of old buildings to Dr. S. Sekino, Dr. S. Tanii, Dr. S. Nishiyama, and historical investigation to Dr. K. Kuroita and Dr. R. Torii,—all these being authorities in their respective subjects. Since 1916, however, this investigation has been centralized under a fixed policy for carrying out the broad and consistent investigations and excavations deemed essential throughout the Peninsula.

Dr. Imanishi, Dr. Ikeuchi, Dr. Hamada and Mr. Umehara, eminent scholars in the field of archaeology, were entrusted with the compilation of illustrated albums on the historic remains and relics of the Peninsula, the result of which are ten sumptuous albums, a precious record of the artistic history of Chosen. These are universally recognized by international scholars as of great importance, and are

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valuable not only in disclosing the past civilization of Korea but also that of Japan and China.

Study of Korean Spelling and Compilation of Korean Dictionary.

The only written language used by Koreans in early times was the Chinese character and scholars read the Chinese classics. There was a native script, called "eunmun," but this was mostly left to the women for their use and there was little interest in its development, except on the part of a few foreigners within the last forty years. Therefore there was no dictionary worthy of mention. The Government-General began the compilation of a Korean dictionary in 1912, and efforts were put forth for gathering vocabularies, making adjustments, and working out some kind of order. This was published in March 1920, consisting of a vocabulary of 57,000 words.

The grammar and the spelling of Korean "eunmun" were greatly confused and their syntax was subject to local usage.

The Government standardized this usage in order to compile text books for common schools in 1912, and this was later revised by the investigation committee. Subsequently the spread and development of "eunmun" became very marked throughout Korea. Very ancient literature scattered all over Korea, in records and books, were collected for the preservation of Korean culture and civilization, in addition to the 110,000 volumes of rare and valuable books which were contributed by the Government of Korea, the Imperial Household and the Residency-General. For those books difficult to acquire, men were assigned to make copies and now the total volumes thus stood in a library number 164,500 volumes. Here also may be seen the old Korean prints and movable types which are said to be two centuries older than the types invented by Gutenberg of Germany. This library is now in the custody of the Keijo Imperial University for academic reference and also for preservation in fire proof buildings.

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Preservation of Old Temples.

Buddhist temples were established as early as the days of the three Kingdoms (18 B. C.–661 A.D.) and in the latter period of the Koryo Dynasty (936–1391) Buddhism flourished and temples were extensively and lavishly established, becoming indeed the centres of Korean civilization. However, the habit of extolling Confucianism and despising Buddhism was encouraged by the Yi Dynasty (1392–1910), and the persecution of Buddhist monks brought about the utter neglect of these temples and they mostly fell into ruin. With a view to the preservation and repair of temples of historic interest, the Government has undertaken repairs with monies from the national treasury. The oldest temples in Korea, Fuseki-Ji, near Taikyu, Kinzan-Ji near Zenshu or the famous Bukkoku-Ji, near Keishu, with its famous stone-cave temple containing bas-reliefs of the 6th century A.D., and enshrining the large image of the Buddha; all these are now excellently restored.

Compilation of Korean History.

The origin of Korean civilization dates back to the dim distant past but there are plenty of records and old literature. Yet there was little history written which would satisfy historians of to-day. There are ancient official histories of Three Kingdoms; the History of Koryo Dynasty, and the Record of Yi Dynasty, but not sufficient for the accurate history of the country. The Government, with a view to correlating the mass of records collected, created a compilation committee for the revision of Korean history, in the Central Council, headed by Dr. Miura and Dr. Imanishi, both famous scholars, together with other Koreans and Japanese in equal number. They meet to select materials for writing the history from an entirely unbiased standpoint. A few volumes of the work of this committee have now appeared.

Encouragement of Korean Art.

The old buildings, statues of Buddhas, frescos of old

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tombs, and many other articles excavated revealed the fact that Korean arts once flourished, though they declined in later years on account of the corrupt administration, and toward the end of the Yi Dynasty they fell into a most miserable condition. The Government began to encourage art, and to cultivate the artistic taste of the people drew up a plan in 1922 for holding an art exhibition once a year for both oriental and occidental pictures, and sculptures, and for calligraphy. The exhibits show marked improvements each succeeding exhibition.

Renaissance of Confucian Classics.

Korea from of old had highly developed the study of the Chinese classics, having Seikin Kwan, the central shrine of Confucius in Keijo, and every district had a Bunbyo for the teaching of the classics, and for the veneration of Confucius aiming to make his teaching the source of ethical civilization. After the amalgamation of the country the organization of Seikin-Kwan was reformed and named the Keigakuin, and many well known literati were appointed on the staff as lecturers. They hold festivals twice a year, in spring and autumn, and provide the public with periodicals on the classics.

Lately the Meirin Gakuin was established under the Keigakuin, with two years course of study giving instruction on the Chinese classics, on Confucius and Mencius, Oriental Philosophy and Japanese Language. They are attempting to instill in the mind of the youth virtue and knowledge to make them useful citizens.

Development of Local Autonomy in Korea. **Local Administration.**

The local administrative divisions of Chosen under the old regime were in so confused a state that the maintenance of uniformity and efficiency in the matters of local administration were almost impossible.

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Simultaneously with the establishment of the Government-General, the local administrative organs were fixed in the form of 13 (do) provincial governments, 12 (fu) municipalities, 317 (gun) county magistracies, subdivided into 4,322 (myon) township offices, presided over by governors, mayors,

county magistrates and headmen respectively. This was, however, a transitional period in which every thing else was unsettled, and, under the peculiar circumstances, sudden radical changes had necessarily to be postponed.

Since the administration of boundaries of cities, counties, and townships followed the system of the old regime, there existed marked difference among them in area, population and resources, causing considerable difficulties in the execution of administrative duties. This was the case especially with townships, where the keeping of equilibrium in the proportion of the burden of taxation borne was a vital need. After the order of various organizations was ascertained, the amalgamation of many municipalities, counties and townships was effected in order to secure greater uniformity and convenience in local administration. For this purpose the area of the municipality was reduced to its natural limits, by taking from it all townships hitherto attached to the municipality, while the area of each county was restricted to 40 square ri containing ten thousand house-holds, and that of each township to about 4 square ri containing about 800 households.

In this readjustment of areas the cities were left at 12 as before, but the number of counties were reduced by ninety-seven, namely from 317 to 220, and townships by 1,800.

Following this readjustment, some alteration has since taken place in accordance with the changes of local conditions. Later Saishu and Utsuryo counties were given an island administrative system, while Kaijo and Kanko were created municipalities. The following table shows the local administrative divisions at present:

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Province	Area	Percentage of Total Area	Divisions			Seat of Provincial Government
			Municipalities	Districts	Towns & Villages	
	Sq. ri					
Keiki	830,83	5.8	3	20	248	Keijo
North Chusei .	480,93	3.4	—	10	110	Seishu
South Chusei .	525,59	3.7	—	14	175	Koshu
North Zenra .	553,12	3.9	1	14	188	Zenshu
South Zenra .	900,41	6.3	1	22	268	Kwoshu
North Keisho .	1,231,16	8.6	1	23	272	Taikyu
South Keisho .	797,78	5.6	2	19	253	Fusan
Kokai	1,084,82	7.6	—	17	221	Kaishu
South Heian .	867,70	6.7	2	14	165	Heijo
North Heian .	1,844,24	12.8	1	19	193	Shingishu
Kogen	1,703,79	11.9	—	21	177	Shunsen
South Kankyo .	2,073,36	14.5	2	16	140	Kanko
North Kankyo .	1,319,19	9.2	1	11	81	Ranan
Total	14,311,99		14	220	2,491	

A provincial governor, while being responsible to the Governor-General, executes laws and ordinances, supervises administration of his province, controls all public corporations, and is authorized to issue provincial ordinances. Formerly he had no authority over the police organ, which

was separate from all other local administrative organs. But with the development of local administration coupled with the abolition of the gendarme system in August 1919, the police were transferred to the control of the provincial governors, and in each province, a police department was instituted, composed of police, health and quarantine officers. During the transitional period special importance was placed on the unity and consistency of general administrative business, and a policy of centralization was adopted, with the result that the powers of a provincial governor were somewhat circumscribed.

With regard to the abolition of the foreign settlements, it was found possible in March, 1914, to accomplish this by agreement with the nations concerned. In the following

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month, on the new municipal system coming into force, jurisdiction of the foreign settlements was incorporated into that of their respective cities, while management of Japanese public education in those cities was handed over to the School Associations organized within each municipality. In this way the question of adjustment and unification of the local administrative system was brought to a successful conclusion.

In consequence of the above revision all business regarding the registration of perpetual leases, hitherto conducted by the consular representatives of the Powers interested, was transferred to the law courts. A perpetual lease being a particular right of property, the provision of ownership was correspondingly applied, and foreign lease-holders of land in perpetuity were given the option of converting their lease into actual ownership, while those preferring to make no alteration in their titles were required to pay taxes as a rule on a par with actual landowners.

Formation of Local Councils.

In July, 1920, further important revision was made in the local system, and advisory bodies were established throughout the country. These organs were meant as the first step toward realization of local self-government, since the condition of Chosen did not justify immediate enforcement of a complete system of local autonomy, for the people themselves needed a course of training to fit them for self-government.

The local administrative system in force in Chosen had, as its lower organs, Fu (municipal) and Men (town and village) magistracies with prefects and headmen appointed by the Government, while Koreans and Japanese each maintained a separate organ for the conduct of educational affairs. There were also irrigation associations, and these and the school associations were the only organs possessed of anything approaching a self-governing aspect. Although all the larger towns had their own advisory bodies, they were formed of comparatively few members, all of whom

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were officially appointed, so they did not represent the will of the people in its full sense; on the other hand, each province, city, and district had its body of councillors, but since its members were appointed and their posts were merely honorary they also scarcely served as spokesmen for the people at large.

In revising the organization of these local bodies, there-fore, it was arranged that their membership should be more elective and be increased in number, and at the same time all rural communities should be provided with similar institutions for discussion of financial and other important matters. Since, however, the elective system was quite new to the people, and, if enforced without discrimination, might bring about trouble amongst a people liable to party feeling, it was decided that members should be elected by popular vote only in the cities and in certain designated towns, and be appointed in all other places by the district magistrates, who in making such appointment were bound to respect the opinion of the principal inhabitants in their localities.

The revised system came into effect in October, 1920, and the first election of members of councils of municipalities and designated towns was held in the following month. The term of representation in these councils being three years, the second election was held in November, 1923, the third in November, 1926, and the fourth in November, 1929, and each time great improvement was seen in the manner of both canvassing and voting. The following list gives the result of the fourth election in 12 cities and 43 designated towns:

		Voters	Votes Cast	Members Elected	Percentage of vote
Cities	Japanese	15,026	12,827	152	85
	Korean	9,793	7,675	82	78
Towns	Japanese	7,781	6,950	239	89
	Korean	9,836	8,082	241	82

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The fourth election and appointment of members of provincial councils took place in March, 1930, and proved more successful than any of the previous elections. Below is shown the present composition of these provincial councils:

	Members Appointed	Members Elected	Total
Japanese	71	23	94
Korean	48	219	267

The revenues of the provinces are mainly obtained by making levies on the land and urban land taxes, and by imposing house and household, market, abattoir, fishing, shipping and vehicle taxes, which are supplemented by subsidies from the Treasury and receipts derived from government undertakings. The revenue thus obtained meets the outlays for public works, industries, education, sanitation, etc.,

of a local nature. Besides, there is a certain amount of interest accruing from the Imperial donation funds which goes to charitable works. The incidence and management of local expenditure are much the same as those in the homeland, save for the two items of local police and district office expenses, and these from financial considerations are borne by the Treasury.

The aggregate account for the provinces in the year 1910 amounted to a little more than Y1,300,000, but rising year by year through the general increase in receipts, it figured at over Y7,500,000 in 1919, showing increase by nearly six times; and still more markedly has this been the case since 1920 by reason of the increase in taxation and the greater subsidy from the Treasury, as well as by extension in various local enterprises, thus swelling the budget for 1930 to Y32,560,000, or five and twenty times as large as that for 1910.

Undertakings with Imperial Fund.

The Imperial donation of Y30,000,000 was a special grant made to Chosen in 1910, and of this amount Y17,398,000 was allotted to cities and districts for creation of

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Description	1931	1930	1926	1919
Revenue	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Additional Levy on Land Tax .	9,445,029	9,415,222	4,550,588	1,021,172
Household and House Tax . .	5,245,584	5,173,819	4,929,503	1,593,991
Market Tax . .	39,456	55,661	585,729	412,329
Abattoir and Slaughtering Tax	591,188	658,728	763,719	383,048
Fishing Tax . .	220,451	217,198	185,266	—
Shipping Tax .	1,223	1,299	1,425	—
Vehicle Tax . .	848,589	908,624	692,732	—
Tax on Real Estate Purchase	1,271,381	1,288,340	—	—
Receipts from Imperial Donation Funds . . .	926,305	965,759	948,972	910,158
State Subsidy . .	7,593,223	7,353,692	5,914,802	1,805,616
Balance Transferred	1,260,825	1,339,476	1,500,363	343,611
Other Sources .	26,185,511	5,182,635	4,246,035	1,076,988
Total . . .	54,111,155	32,566,453	24,319,297	7,547,813

a fund for charitable works. The funds are held in permanent trust by the provincial governors, and the interest derived from them is devoted to providing work for the poor and unemployed, subsidizing public schools for Koreans, and to giving relief to sufferers in time of calamity. The rapid change in

social conditions disadvantageously affecting the living of the lower classes, various social works have been started since the year 1920, and the establishment of public markets, bath-houses, lodging-houses, agencies for labourers, free medical treatment of the needy sick, and the care of orphans, etc., is being extensively carried on.

Description	1931	1930	1926	1919
Expenditure	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Civil Engineering	23,552,637	5,690,822	4,790,835	1,846,244
Industrial Encouragement .	9,956,384	7,037,429	5,810,596	1,581,734
Affording Means of Livelihood .	1,325,662	1,350,539	144,927	62,580
Education . . .	12,094,082	12,243,878	7,226,494	2,113,713
Sanitation and Hospitals . .	3,134,236	2,746,748	2,396,892	77,964
Relief & Charity	61,310	165,313	131,891	107,033
Provincial Councils . . .	112,142	73,404	74,586	—
Social Works . .	355,547	346,778	281,405	—
Transferred to Imperial Donation Funds . .	13,478	37,822	37,988	71,378
Official Expenses .	1,040,091	1,018,927	684,340	—
Loan Redemption	745,650	232,216	268,744	—
Miscellaneous . .	1,198,854	1,123,299	1,021,878	643,983
Reserves . . .	521,082	488,276	443,782	143,181
Total . . .	54,111,155	32,566,453	24,319,297	7,547,813

Undertakings with the Imperial grant are under the control of provincial governors, and in many cases coincide with similar works at provincial expense, so their specific accounts, kept separate up to then, were incorporated in the provincial budgets in 1917 for the sake of greater convenience in management.

Local Autonomy.

The local system which came into operation in 1920 as a step forward in local autonomy, has already been in use for twelve years, and both the officials and the people have gradually obtained experience in the operation of the local system. In this interval three elections have been held, by which the object of the system has already been realized by

the fact that an appreciation of local administration was obtained by the general public and that its operation had been successfully effected. A new leaf has been turned in the administrative facilities in local bodies with the progress of the times, and a remarkable advance has been made in the spread of culture, and an improvement in the condition of the masses, which is incomparable with that of former

days. On the other hand, it was felt the political aspirations of the people should be satisfied, by improving the present system in accordance with the policy already formed, and this was formed after careful deliberation, taking into consideration the present conditions of Chosen.

This was enforced on April 1, 1931.

The Provincial System has a wide range of influence and any changes in the operation of this system would come naturally after observing the successful operations of the fu and yu-men systems which are, indeed, the foundations of the Provincial System.

The gist of administrative revision may be explained as follows:

Fu (Municipalities)

The municipal system in Chosen was comparatively advanced as a form of local system, but in its effect the Mayor used to conduct all municipal business at his will. The advisory organs which heretofore existed are now changed to municipal councils with administrative power, having the Mayor as Speaker of the Municipal Council as he has been before. The Vice-Speaker is, however, elected from among the members of the Council, and in the absence of the Speaker, the Vice-Speaker naturally takes the chair.

The term of Municipal Council Membership is extended from three to four years. The quorum of the members is increased from 12 or 30 to 24 or 48 respectively. Qualifications for franchise do not differ from those hitherto in force. It seems that the time is not yet ripe to abolish the tax qualification (as has been done in Japan Proper), the amount of which is five yen and over on municipal rate.

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The three bodies, the municipal Council, the School Association for Japanese and the School Expenditure Guild for Koreans are brought under a unified system of Municipalities (fu). It is too early to simplify these two latter organs into a unified educational organ. The gap of financial burdens of the two peoples are still great, the expenditure needed for the education of both the Koreans and Japanese are separated from the general account and for the time being there are two extraordinary accounts by which expenses are separately saddled upon the Japanese and Koreans.

In view of the fact that the municipal Council must not give decisions on affairs belonging to Special Accounts, two new organs, the First Educational Sectional Council (Japanese), and the Second Educational Sectional Council (Koreans), were established within the Municipal Council, the members of which are filled from the Municipal Council.

A restriction is placed on the election by the Municipal Council, that the number of either the Japanese or Korean Council members should not fall below one-fourth of the quorum. The Mayor will be the Speaker of both Sectional Councils but a Vice-Speaker will be elected from among members of the Council.

Places where this municipal system had been enforced were 12 cities, Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Taikyu, Jinsen, Chinnampo, Genzan, Kunsan, Moppo, Masan, Seishin, and Shingishu; but two townships, Kaijo, and Kanko were raised to the status of Municipality in October, 1930; the total number of municipalities now in Chosen thus being 14.

Yu-men System.

The men administrative division heretofore consisted of Ordinary Men and Designated Men. For the sake of clarifying the distinction between the two, it was decided to call the Designated Men, Yu; while the system should be known as the Yu-Men system.

By the new system, position of the Yu or Men as a juridical person was clarified and Yu-Men may now establish regulations concerning rights and duties of citizens of Yu,

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while Men may have as before a Men Council as an advisory organ of which the members will be elected (hitherto made by appointment). Qualifications for franchise are, in the main, the same as for that of municipality, but in respect of payment of taxes, it is not necessary to apply the uniform rate, (Y5) . As occasion demands, the rate may be lowered (minimum one Yen). In Yu an administrative Yu Council will be made (which hitherto has been only an advisory organ) and will have the same administrative status as the Fu Council. The quorum of both the Yu Council and the Men Council are from 8 to 14 as before, but the term of office is extended from 3 to 4 years.

The method of election for Men is based, in principle, on those of Yu, exceptions being made according to the special circumstances of the locality.

At present the number of Yu and Men are 14 and 2,423 respectively. With the advance of Men, many will be elevated to the status of Yu in the future.

The Yu-Men Heads were appointed and most of them were Japanese, but Korean heads were appointed in five Yu, Gishu, Sensen, Teishu, Kokai, and Koryo.

In appointing heads of Yu, Japanese heads and Korean sub-heads or vice versa, are appointed. However Taiden-Yu was made an exception to this rule and both the head and sub-head are Japanese. The head of Men, however, are all appointed from among Koreans with the exception of four. The Yu-Men heads are mostly given the status of Han-nin rank, but there are 24 Japanese and 23 Koreans, who are recognised as of Sonin rank. While hitherto the local financial body, which was legally a Juridical Person, was actually merely a theoretical nucleus of financial administration, the Provincial system has been enacted and promulgated with a view to effect administration in general, i.e. to establish the Provincial Council as a Juridical Person, making it similar in its competency to those of Fu or Ken (Prefectures) in Japan Proper.

Local finance had been controlled by a provincial

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advisory Council, the members of which consisted of 1/3 of the quorum appointed by the Provincial Governor and the remaining 2/3 appointed by the Governor from among those candidates elected by the members of the councils of Fu and Men; in other words, all of them were officially appointed.

In revising this, the Provincial system is now changed into a Provincial Council (Do-Kai) vested with executive power, whose members consist of one-third officially appointed by the Provincial Governor, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the members of Municipal, Yu, and Men Councils in each province. The quorum of the Council is increased to from twenty to fifty persons (hitherto being 10 to 37), the tenure of Provincial Council membership is extended from three to four years.

The speaker of the Provincial Council is the Governor of the Province, and the Vice-Speaker is elected from among the members of the council.

The date for enforcement of the new system will be fixed by the Governor-General in the future, and the details are now being drawn up as a Government-General regulation.

Management of Public Common Schools. for Koreans, or Educational Expenditure for Koreans.

Public Common School Expenditure existed in cities, counties, and islands as a Financial body for providing Common education for Korean children. But the new revised regulations were framed to unify all the affairs of these three bodies, and on the abolition of the Educational Expenditure for Koreans, its affairs were transferred to the Municipality.

The School Council System, a consultative organ to the county and island Educational Expenditure for Koreans, is still in existence, but the councillors who hitherto had been appointed by the county and island magistrates out of those

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candidates elected by the people are now elective. The term of Council membership is extended from three to four years.

School Associations, or Educational Expenditure for Japanese.

School Associations, an autonomous body, which conducts the management of Public elementary

education for Japanese children, has administrative power. The new system being introduced to give power of administration, has not changed the status of the School Association; but, as the result of unification of the three bodies in the Municipal Office, the educational association, an independent organization within the municipality, is abolished and amalgamated into the municipality. The way is open for educational guilds having special circumstances e.g. with a small number of members, a general meeting of the members may take place without establishing an Educational Association. There are 426 Educational Associations at present which are maintaining primary schools, and in some cases even girls' high schools.

Thus Municipalities, Yu, and Provinces are brought up to the status of autonomy, while Men and the Educational Expenditure for Koreans are still advisory organs owing to their very different circumstances as compared with Fu and Yu. The members of these latter organs are now made elective which have hitherto been appointive.

The election held for the first time on May 21 was satisfactory.

This system of local autonomy marks a new era in the administration of the country. It cannot be considered perfect, and still falls far short of the local autonomy existing in Japan Proper. But the circumstances of Chosen do not yet allow of this, though, with the advance of education and administrative experience, the people may look forward to further development.

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Industrial and Economic Development.

Establishment of Land System and Land Tax System.

Since the days of the Silla Dynasty, Korea had adopted the public land system, but the land rent could not be successfully collected owing to the corrupt and confused state of the national administration. The rich and men of influence seized land and thus public lands gradually went into private hands. Public and private lands existed side by side and this later led to a state of confusion. In the later period of the Yi Dynasty, looting of private lands, and the selling of stolen lands became prevalent, until it reached an extreme state of confusion. Therefore the Government inaugurated land survey work throughout Chosen at a cost of twenty million yen during the period between 1910 to 1918. The complete land survey of the Peninsula was of great importance in order to readjust the system which had become completely chaotic. Its chief object was to secure justice. The scope of survey may be itemized as follows:

1. The right of ownership of lands
2. The value of the land
3. Survey of lands, and location
4. Fixing of boundaries and compilation of reports on the results of the investigation, the making of a cadastre, and certification of possession.

The survey section was charged with carrying out surveys by primary triangulation, secondary triangulation, plat survey, and the compilation of maps of the district surveyed.

This enabled the Government to protect the rights of ownership, thereby facilitating transactions in sale, purchase or other transfers, and to secure equity in levying of the land tax which is the foundation of the development of national economy.

Mountain and forest lands were omitted from this first survey, but the work was begun in 1918 and follows the

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lines of the previous land survey, resulting in the same benefits. Thus the establishment of this system will soon be effective throughout the whole of Chosen, by which land will be effectively controlled and taxation justly made.

National Expenditure for the Administration of Korea.

Japan fought two wars over Korea for maintenance of peace and safeguarding her own existence in the Far East: first with China and later with Russia, in which enormous sacrifices were made. Besides the very heavy expenditure entailed by these two wars, Japan has, during her twenty years administration, spent more than Y1,600,000,000, excluding military expenditure, for the development of Chosen. General investments, from private sources, to the extent of Y1,865,400,000.00 have been poured into Korea, all of which has been used for the development of means of communication, telegraph, telephone, and industry.

The national debt has increased from Y2,000,000 at the beginning of the Japanese protectorate, to Y298,000,000 at the present time. During the twenty years under the Government-General the volume of trade increased from Y56,696,000 to over Y633,590,000, while imports increased about tenfold. Exports multiplied more than twenty times during the two decades. The budget increased from Y48,741,000 to over Y238,000,000. The entire production of the Peninsula rose from Y400,000,000 to over Y2,000,000,000 or fivefold increase. The products of agriculture increased more than three and half times: forestry, mining and fishery products increased from three to nine times, while the output of manufacturing rose from Y15,000,000 to Y344,000,000, or twenty-threefold.

Establishment of Currency System.

There was no definite system of coinage in old Korea, and the money called Yupchun was the only one circulated among the people. In 1894 the silver standard was adopted.

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The Government of old Korea, being pressed by financial difficulties, started the issuing of the copper Yupchun indiscriminately and at the same time counterfeit money appeared and destroyed the credit of the coinage and stability in the prices of commodities.

In 1904 a Japanese financial adviser was engaged by the Korean Government, and advised the following measures of currency reform:

- a) The Japanese Gold Standard Regulations to be adopted and entrust the Japanese Bureau of Mint with the issuance of all money.
- b) The old nickel coin to be withdrawn from circulation, while the old copper cash were to remain for the time being. When the proper subsidiary coinage was put in circulation the old copper cash to be withdrawn.
- c) The Dai-ichi Ginko was to be allowed to discharge the functions of a central bank and its notes were to be recognized as legal tender in all transactions, public or private, while the Japanese currency, being identical in quality with that provided for in the currency Regulations of the Korean Government was to be of equal tender throughout the Peninsula.

After the amalgamation the Government decided to make the currency system one with that of Japan, and the Japanese currency was distributed in large quantity all over the country and the circulation of Korean coins was prohibited thus unifying the currency system.

Bank notes in Chosen were first issued by the Dai-ichi Ginko in 1902. Three years later the note was acknowledged as legal tender and given free circulation in the Peninsula, but on foundation of the Bank of Chosen in 1909, this privilege of note-issue was turned over to that Bank. The notes issued by this bank are allowed free circulation in Kwang-tung Province and the South Manchuria Railway Zone. At the beginning of 1910 the value of currency was Y29,900,000

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but it rose to Y85,790,000 at the end of December 1931, which gives evidence of the development of Korea.

Financial Organs for Small Farmers.

The way to the salvation of the Korean farmers, poverty stricken due to the misgovernment of the old regime, is by the cultivation of the habit of thrift, to aid to their undertakings by small loans on easy terms. To this end the Government undertook to organize Local Credit Associations to accommodate small farmers with necessary funds. Each of the associations was granted a permanent fund by the Government and also a subsidy toward running expenses. Already the far-sighted aim of the authorities is reaping its reward, in restoring confidence and reviving hope.

Local Credit Association.

Local credit associations were first organized in 1907 by virtue of the Local Credit Association Regulations promulgated in the same year. The objects of the associations are to act as auxiliaries to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in accommodating small farmers (Korean) with necessary funds and to look after their interests in various other ways so as to ensure a healthy development of agriculture. Membership is confined to those engaging in agriculture in the district in which they are domiciled, and each association is organized as a corporate juridical person. The Government grants each Association Y10,000.00 as a foundation fund or else makes it a subsidy to foster its development.

The principal business of the associations is to loan funds to, and store the crops of, their members, but they are allowed as a side-business to engage in the distribution and loan of seeds, seedlings, and fertilizer to their members, and also to undertake consignment sale of members' products. Besides they may hold monies in reserve, as joint-foundation funds, to provide for the time when their business may call for a larger amount of funds.

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The Government assiduously encourages the formation of these associations. As a beginning it intended to have 50 such throughout the country and, as early as the end of 1908, 48 were open to business, and 2 were in the course of organization. It was soon found that the associations were doing very well, their investments were sound, and they had done much toward improvement of local economic conditions in the short time elapsing since their establishment. Their side-business, such as consignment sale of agricultural products, joint purchase of commodities, and warehousing business, had also made good progress. Later on, the Government sent to each association an agricultural expert to show the members how to improve their farms.

In early days, the funds of the association consisted solely of the Government contribution of Y10,000; but now each member is required to subscribe to one or more shares of the association, each share being Y10 in amount, on which a small dividend is paid, the liability of the member being limited to the amount subscribed by him. The association is allowed to receive deposits of its members and even of non-members, subject, in the latter case, to the sanction of the Government-General, and is also authorized to act as the agent of agricultural and industrial banks.

At the end of March, 1929, there were 621 associations with a membership of 588,560 and an aggregate capital of Y24,633,000.00. The progress of these associations may be seen from the table on the next page.

Besides the above, 68 branch offices were created and are now acting as their auxiliaries; and to these 22 new branches were added in 1930.

Government Low Rate Loans.

In order to meet the needs of the Korean farmer, the plan was instituted by the Government in 1928 to aid farmers by making them small loans at a low rate of interest. The plan is to make loans amounting to 6 million yen within a period of 5 years, or Y1,200,000 per year. The loans are not made direct to individuals but to organized associations.

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Year	Associations	Members	Paid up capital	Reserve fund	Government grant
			1000 yen	1000 yen	1000 yen
1907	10	5,616	—	—	100
1908	43	16,128	—	—	430
1909	97	30,297	—	1	970
1910	120	39,051	—	61	1,209
1911	153	51,762	—	158	1,443
1912	189	67,798	—	276	1,928
1913	209	80,573	—	396	2,147
1914	227	59,722	74	491	2,334
1915	240	65,886	177	529	2,467
1916	250	94,680	309	583	2,570
1917	260	120,216	494	682	2,679
1918	278	140,246	784	800	2,696
1919	393	218,607	1,750	895	2,894
1920	400	244,374	2,551	1,098	2,907
1921	433	285,484	3,480	1,414	3,105
1922	461	331,765	4,303	2,190	3,215
1923	475	336,765	4,840	3,325	3,228
1924	509	375,148	5,380	4,746	3,364
1925	521	410,299	5,951	6,311	3,400
1926	547	446,576	6,510	8,144	3,417
1927	575	489,720	7,064	9,620	3,542
1928	597	530,407	7,509	10,889	3,662
1929	621	588,560	8,561	12,295	3,777
end of June 1930	622	606,813		13,131	3,777

A village consisting of not less than 30 households can form a unit and apply for a loan. The average amount per person is Y20.00, but if less than that amount is loaned to one, the loan to another can be proportionately increased up to a maximum of Y50.00. A standing Advisory Committee is appointed by the county magistrate, of which the myen chang (head of the township) is the chairman. The loan made must be to the association and refunded to the Government within 20 years, but the individual borrowers make refund within a year either in instalments or in a lump sum. The rate of interest is 1% per month. The plan has been very successful.

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The foregoing presents but a few of the many endeavours made by the Government for the benefit of part-tenants and tenants, to enable them to become owner cultivators.

River Improvement and Afforestation.

Prior to the amalgamation, the large rivers, the Rakutoko, Kan-ko and others, were of great value for traffic and navigation. Yet no proper facilities were made for control of floods and they were left to the vagaries of nature. Every year, at the rainy season floods damage the crops and live stock; destroying bridges, stopping the development of industry, not to mention the loss of human life. The Government-General, from the outset of its administration took steps to cover the denuded hills and to prevent sand drift and to afford a future supply of timber. During the last two decades, more than three million acres of hill lands have been planted with over three billion trees. Already, the effect of the work is apparent, as for example on the slopes of Hakuundai in Keijo and of Botandai in Heijb. The whole landscape is gradually changing and the observant traveller can see evidence of this in every part of the country. The tendency of afforestation is to bring about better distributed rainfalls and the changing of the climate is already noticeable, in addition to reduction of floods in certain parts of the southern country.

Means of Communication.

A high way system existed in olden times, the Peking road connected Gishu and Keijo, by which the embassies were exchanged between the two countries. But in later years they were left to ruin. Under the Residency-General an undertaking for the repair and building of highways was started, a sum of Y1,500,000 being allotted. As the first stage in road construction, four lines of new roads aggregating 254.80 kilos in four provinces were commenced in 1907. In 1908 another 196 kilos in various provinces. In 1909 three roads totalling 188.16 kilos in length were started,

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together with the widening and readjusting of the streets in Keijo, Taikyu and Jinsen. In 1910 the construction of twelve roads measuring 164.64 kilos was also commenced

Since 1910 after amalgamation, the Governor-General adopted a plan to improve highway facilities by constructing 23 roads measuring over 2263.60 kilos with an allotment of 1"10,000,000 for five years consecutively, beginning from the fiscal year 1911.

First stage of road construction 34 lines. .2,690 kilos

Second stage of road construction 28 lines.. 1,445 ,,

Roads along the frontier 863 ,,

In the fiscal year 1930, the total length of the road in Korea totalled 12,723 kilos (1st and 2nd class military road) and 11,813 kilos (3rd class military road).

Automobile roads total 17,285 kilos, and now almost every part of Korea can be reached by automobile.

Railway traffic has shown a remarkable advance in recent years. The total length in 1910 was only 1,086 kilos, but in the fiscal year 1930 Government railways report 2,792 kilos while private owned

railways totaling 1,208 kilos are now open to traffic. It can now be said that travel communication in Korea is good and by the assistance of a splendid steamship service plying between Shimonoseki and Fusan twice a day,, it is directly connected with Japan Proper and the world. Korea is on the longest railway line in the world, being on the main line between Paris and Tokyo.

The Korean Government was a member of the Universal Postal Union, but no definite results were accomplished. In 1910, there were only 397 Postal telegraph stations, the total length of the telegraph wires were 5,499 kilos, while the telephone lines were only 488 kilos.

With the advent of the Government-General the means of communication were rapidly expanded to the maximum allowances of the budget. The present number of post offices are 865, while the total length of telegraph and telephone lines reached 8,633 kilos and 9,015 kilos respectively.

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Remote country places to which it is difficult to send by rail have mail transported by means of automobiles. With the exception of a few islands, the whole of Korea is provided with mail delivery every day.

Social Reforms.

The Government-General's administration of two decades sees a tremendous change in the social status of the people. The class distinctions existing prior to the amalgamation afforded the upper classes the privileges of political and social power. The distinction was clearly marked in the performance of marriage, funeral, and all festivals, not to mention matters of clothes, dwellings and usage of language. With the introduction of the new administration, these barriers have been entirely obliterated and all people became of equal status. Men of humble birth, to whom the privileges of attaining good positions were previously refused, are now free to attain them, and other limitations have also disappeared.

In former days when a disastrous drought or famine visited Korea, the means of relief were provided by special gifts of benevolent persons, relatives and friends; the result of which was that relief work could not be carried out impartially and efficiently, and many died of hunger and destitution.

To-day, thanks to the prompt aid given by the Government, no similar pitiful experience can be seen in the Peninsula. The Extraordinary Imperial Donation Fund Y17,390,000 and other Donations frequently granted later, the aggregate of which is Y1,599,000, in addition to Provincial allotments specially provided, ensures that the life of the people is no longer endangered by the threat of famine. The Imperial bounties for the relief of sufferers have already been granted 28 times, the total amounting to more than two hundred twenty thousand yen which has been distributed to the masses of the famine stricken areas.

With the development of the administrative system serious attention has been paid to the reform of

inctions existing among farmers, for these families form the largest part of the teeming population of Chosen, and it is on these that the future happiness and welfare of the country largely depends.

Improvement of Public Health. Medical Facilities.

Prior to the amalgamation Chosen had practically no facilities of public hygiene, and the people were lacking in ideas of sanitation. Hence all kinds of infectious diseases, such as small-pox and cholera, occurred in all parts of the country almost every year, destroying the population in overwhelming numbers.

But there were no means of prevention nor a single hospital worthy of the name to deal effectively with any of these diseases. The suffering of the people, involving such a great loss of life, was beyond description.

With the advent of the present regime, the Government-General laid special emphasis on the improvement of the hygienic conditions of the country and spared no efforts to provide for preventive measures for infectious diseases, to establish hospitals and to arouse ideas of sanitation among the people, with large financial assistance from the National Treasury, with the result that the Government plan has been gradually realized, as may be seen from the following facts.

(1) Creation of Health Sections.

Health Sections were established both in the Government-General and in each Province, whose duty it is to deal with the following affairs.

- a) Preservation of Health, viz., to provide for good drinking water, to control beverages and comestibles, and to prevent the misuse of narcotics.
- b) Prevention of Epidemics, viz., to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, epidemics, leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and to enforce quarantine at Sea-ports.

- c) Medical facilities, viz., to establish hospitals, to train and supervise doctors, dentists, nurses and mid-wives.

d) Drug Control, viz., to control and supervise drugs and druggists, to train pharmacutists, to control the manufacture and sale of opium, morphine, heroin and other narcotics.

e) Prevention of animal plagues, viz., to prevent rinder pest, anthrax, black-leg, etc., and to enforce quarantine on animals for export and import.

(2) Development of Medical Facilities.

a) Establishment of hospitals. Immediately following the amalgamation (1910) the Government-General launched a plan to provide for hospitals in all parts of the country, having the Imperial Grant in the form of bonds as a basic fund. For this purpose the Government-General Hospital (Sotokufu-iiin) in Keijo, and thirteen Charity Hospitals (one in each of the thirteen provinces) were established. More hospitals were established afterwards, as far as the budget allowed. Up to 1931, there were thirty three hospitals throughout the country and, on the average, 1,950,000 patients have been treated each year.

In 1918 a hospital was opened in Lung Ching-tsin, Chientao, to the great advantage of the 400,000 Korean residents in the province who have hitherto experienced considerable inconvenience in not having a single hospital in that district. The new hospital also extends its assistance to the Chinese who have come to rely upon it and both peoples appreciate these efforts made for them by the Japanese medical authorities.

b) System of Public Doctors. As the aforesaid hospitals are generally located in cities and towns, the Government initiated a system of public doctors (ko-i) in 1914 for the benefit of the rural population. At present there are 370 such doctors.

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c) Training of doctors, dentists and pharmacutists. At the time of amalgamation there were only 800 trained doctors and a few, say about a score, of dentists and pharmacutists in the country. But as a result of the activities of the training schools, to-day the number of doctors has increased to more than 1,700, dentists to 400, and pharmacutists to 240.

The principal training schools are:

Government Schools.

Medical Department of the Keijo Imperial University
Keijo Medical College.

Provincial Medical Institutes.

Private Colleges.

Severence Union Medical College, Keijo.
Dental College, Keijo.
Pharmaceutical College, Keijo.

Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals and Discovery of Vaccine Against Rinder-pest.

One of the more frequent diseases of domestic animals in Korea is Black Leg of which over 2,000 cases occur each year, causing great loss. In view of this deplorable state and with a view to eradicate the disease, the Government increased expenditure in 1929, by making 1,500,000 grams (for 150,000 head) of prophylactic serum and enforced its injection in animals in the frequently affected areas and in other places. The result is gratifying in that the number of cases is gradually decreasing. In 1931 the cases reported were 1,300.

A disease threatening Korea from Manchuria and

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Siberia is Rinder-pest. Constant efforts have been made to prevent the invasion and spread of this disease. Dr. Kakizaki, a veterinary doctor attached to the Government-General, of the Serum Manufacturing Station, after considerable research has discovered a prophylactic vaccine. This vaccine when injected is free from harm, reaction is so slight as to be almost nil, and the subject is immune from 7 to 10 days after injection, and it is effective for at least twelve months. This vaccine can be stored for two or three years without losing its strength. It is now recognized as a discovery of international importance. The Japanese Imperial Inventions Association recognised Dr. Kakizaki's work by obtaining for him the " On-shi-kinen-sho " and also the " Taisho " awards from the Throne.

Since 1926 in view of the frequent invasion of this pest from over the northern border, an area some 1,200 kilometres along the frontier has been designated as a zone for compulsory immunisation, and each year injection is enforced which has borne good results.

Control of Use of Narcotics.

In the hope of curing the bad habit of smoking opium in Korea the Government-General enforced a

law in 1912, prohibiting the custom. But, since that time not a few seek pleasure, apart from opium, by the injection or consumption of other narcotics, because of the lighter punishments to which their users are liable and also because of the simpler method of use. This evil practice caused harm not only to the delinquents themselves but through them to others, and so the number gradually increased.

The authorities of Keiki and other provinces where the addicts were more numerous, promulgated local orders to prohibit the injection or consumption of narcotics and at the same time, co-operated with the local bodies of leading men for the purpose of rescuing the addicts. Notwithstanding these benevolent efforts the number continued to increase.

At first the method of gradual decrease of doses was

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adopted, but this requires time before the patient can be completely cured. Fortunately, later on, a new method was discovered after special research which gave speedier cure and this method was put into operation from 1927, by accommodating the addicts in treatment stations which have been erected in the several provinces by means of local expenditure plus the national subsidy.

The result is encouraging, since out of 4,205 inmates of the stations (up to the end of 1931) 4,011 patients have been completely cured. At present the local authorities are firm in their plan to continue the work to accommodate over 1,000 addicts a year.

But in view of the continued development of new addicts and of those who relapse either through the influence of secret sellers of narcotics or on account of their environment, more effective rules were necessary.

In 1930, Regulations concerning Registration of Addicts of Narcotics were promulgated, which provided that all addicts should be registered and receive medical treatment only from designated doctors. Furthermore selected addicts were put into treatment stations. Between March 1930 and December 1931-7,288 addicts were registered, of whom, at the end of 1931 only 3,778 remained registered.

The Government-General having in view the fact that the fundamental method of sweeping out the last addict rests ultimately in stopping the evil practice of dishonest dealers in narcotics, and that this ideal could only be realized by taking the monopoly into its own hand decided to monopolize certain narcotics. This new system became effective 1930 while at the same time the manufacture, sale or importation of narcotics by private persons were strictly prohibited. Another thing worthy of note is that the revised Regulations for Control of Narcotics, now under deliberation, provide for maximum penalties of five years' imprisonment with hard labour or a fine of five thousand yen. It is hoped that, upon its promulgation, it will bring good results, in the discouragement of addicts and the prevention of relapses, to the final abolition of the evil practice.

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Leper Asylums.

According to official returns of December 1931, there were 8,031 lepers in Chosen, 2,489 of whom were inmates of leper asylums. But there are many secret cases scattered over the country. Therefore it is conjectured that the total number may possibly be some 15,000. There are four leper asylums, one maintained by the Government and three others by British and American missionaries.

1. Government Charity Hospital for lepers at Shoroku Island, South Zenra Province. This was founded in February 1917 and is maintained by the Government-General. It should be borne in mind that the work was begun with special aid from the Imperial charity funds provided specially for treating lepers in Chosen. By the end of 1931, there were 765 persons accommodated at this hospital. The doctors and staff are doing their best to give them humane and effective treatment. They also teach those who are in the earlier stages of the disease how to care for those in the more advanced stages and give them farm work, rabbit raising, housecleaning, cooking and gardening. For these services some remuneration is given. Their food consists of rice, barley, wheat, millet, fresh vegetables, fish, meat and so forth, and when necessary cod liver oil is added to their usual menu for special nourishment. The hospital consists of several houses and under each roof there live about ten patients and among these a headman is elected. This headman is responsible for the care of the patients and for the supervision of the home, and so they are living like a family, working harmoniously together. To give them mental recreation a hall has been built and from time to time lecturers are invited to give talks for their mental and spiritual refreshment. Musical instruments and material for games are given them, and flowers and trees are provided for them to cultivate. They are especially encouraged in outdoor games once or twice a year.

They have a sports day. They also hold an exhibition of their hand-made goods once or twice a year to entertain guests as well as to amuse themselves.

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2. Leper Asylum at Taikyu.

Founded in March 1913 at the outskirts of the town by Dr. A. G. Fletcher. Patients numbered 402 at the end of 1931.

3. Biederwolf Leprosarium at Reisui.

Founded in February 1911 by Dr. R. M. Wilson at the outskirts of Kosu (Kwangju) but in February 1926 moved to the outskirts of Reisui, South Zenra Province. Inmates numbered 744 in December 1931.

4. Fusan Leper Asylum.

Founded March 1911 by Dr. C. H. Irvin. Inmates 578 at the end of 1931.

These latter three leper asylums are maintained chiefly by subscriptions sent from the American Mission to Lepers and by contributions collected from charitably minded persons. One thing of special mention is that each asylum is honoured with the yearly grant from the Imperial Household Department. Moreover Her Majesty the Empress Dowager is deeply concerned over the pathetic plight of the lepers and graciously began a special grant from 1930 which will continue for five years.

The Government-General also is giving a subsidy to each asylum from 1923, yearly, which is distributed in proportion to the number of inmates. Up to 1931 the total had reached to more than Y417,000.

Apart from this monetary help the Government-General makes free distribution of the special medicine known as " Chaulmoogra oil " and "Chaulmoogra ethyl ester " and tablets, these all of which are manufactured by the Government-General.

In this manner the Government and the foreign missionaries are working in harmonious co-operation.